ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Way Down East. AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Lucia. BIJOU—8:15—Sister Mary. AMERICAN THEATRE -8:10-Luca.

BHOU-S:15-Sister Mary.

BROADWAY THEATRE-S:16-More Than Queen.

CASINO-S:15-The Singing Girl.

CRITERION THEATRE-S:15-Barbara Frietchia.

DALY'S THEATRE-S-The Song of the Sword.

EDEN MUSEE-0 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand

Concert and Cinematograph Tyranny of Tears.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Becky Sharp.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-S-The

Farm. FARM.
GARDEN THEATRE -7.45—Cyrano de Bergerac.
GARRICK THEATRE -8 Sheriock Holmes.
ORAND OPERA HOUSE -8 Sorrows of Satan.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-8:20—Rogers Brothers

Wall Street.

Wall Street.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S. The Zangwill Play.

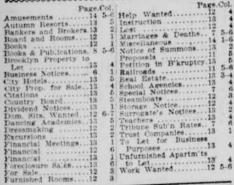
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—S. Die Herren Soehne.

KEITHS—Continuous Performance.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S.—The Elder Miss Blot

KOSTER & BIAL'S S:15 Around New-York.
LYCEUM THEATRE 2-8:20 Miss Hobbs.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 8:20 Make Way for MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 S- A Fool of Fortune, NEW-YORK THEATRE 2:20- S- Vaudeville. PASTOR'S Continuous Performance.

Inder to Advertisements.



Business Sonces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. No. 111 Fulton S

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1809.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There were many conflicting ru-mors in London regarding the progress of the war in South Africa; a large force of Boers is reported near Pietermaritzburg, and an attack on the town is expected; General Methuen with a strong force has crossed the Orange River and is advancing to the relief of Virginia. advancing to the relief of Kimberley. Another dinner was given at Windsor Castle in honor of the German Emperor and Emperor from St. Petersburg that M. De Witte is charged with manipulating the Boerse to his personal

DOMESTIC .- The preparations were ma the funeral of Vice-President Hobart, which will take place in Paterson on Saturday afternoon, the body to lie in state at Carroll Hall to-morthe body to lie in state at Carroll Hall to-indrive wafternoon. —— The deed of the Dewey house in Washington to George G. Dewey, the Admiral's son, was recorded, the Admiral and his wife retaining a life interest in the property. —— Members of Congress received an appeal from the Filipino Junta in Hong Kong praying for recognition of the so-called Filipino Republic. —— Secretary Long will ask Congress to exchange the construction of eighteen new warauthorize the construction of eighte ships, costing nearly \$26,000,000. of eighteen new war Holleben, German Ambassador in Washington, talked on international questions in which the United States is interested, saying that all differences between this country and Germany have disappeared. —— The State Board of have disappeared. —— Ton State Board of Civil Service Commissioners gave a hearing at Albany, and District Attorney Gardiner appeared before it. —— The management of the Bath Iron Works replied to the criticisms published concerning the Dahlgren. —— The crew of the steamer Manchester Enterprise, taken off as the vessel was sinking at sea by the Lokania, were landed in Baltimore.

CITY.-Stocks were strong and dull. Senator Platt. Governor Bousevelt and Chair-man Odell held a conference on the Constabubill: no decision as to pressing it for pas lary bill; no decision as to pressing it for pas-sage was reached, it was said. — The An-thracite Coal Operators' Association adopted resolutions pledging the members to the sup-port of the project to build a road from the Pennsylvania coal regions to tidewater at Rondout, N. Y. — No more jurors were obtained for the trial of Roland B. Molineux. Counsel were angered by a report that they would enter a plea of insanity. — The Board of Educa-tion decided to "shelve" the report of Super-The Board of Public Improvements granted to the Merchants' Association permission to investigate into the Ramapo affair. — The young trotter, Kellar, was sold for \$6,200.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 50%.

NEWSPAPERS AS PROSECUTORS.

The counsel engaged in the defence of Molineux were fully justified in their protest yesterday to the Recorder against the publications in the sensational newspapers concerning this case. Whatever excuse there may have been for journalistic enterprise in seeking for clews to the Adams murder-and we fear there was much keener desire for advertising and afterward for self-protection than for justice in such efforts-that excuse ceased to be good after the indictment of the prisoner. Then the publication of all sorts of rumors, the parading of alleged "new evidence," which was generally anything but new and anything but evidence. became an actual hinderance to justice, being calculated solely to prejudice the public against the accused person and make it more difficult for him to secure an unbiassed hearing either

from a jury or from the community at large. The animus has been perfectly evident from the beginning. At every stage of the case any incident which seemed to be in the least favorable to the defendant was capped by the circulation of new headlines proclaiming "new proofs against Molineux." This has happened too often to be mere coincidence. Somebody has been wonderfully anxlous, no matter what the courts might do, to fix too firmly in people's minds the notion that this young man was guilty to make an acquittal, should be receive one, convince them that he was not reasonably accused. Now that the trial has actually begun, the persistent attempts not to try him but to assume him guilty, in certain newspapers, and to assure their readers that editors have proof of his guilt, is particularly outrageous and indecent. There are States where such proceedings would be instantly and severely punished as contempt of court, and the large liberty which the press here enjoys in dealing with court proceedings should not be allowed to degenerate into unbridled license. The latest and perhaps the worst enterprise of this character has been the flooding of the city with reports that the defence will offer a plea of insanity. It is difficult to imagine anything calculated more to harm the prisoner in the estimation of persons who may catch this rumor and have it lodged in their minds. It carries the impression that the prisoner certainly sent the poison, that those familiar with the case know it, that probably his counsel privately have admitted it. No amount

We do not pretend to know whether this man is guilty or innocent of the crime charged against him. We are absolutely open to be convinced by the evidence as it shall be developed by the Court-not by amateur detectives. Meanwhile we submit that the prisoner is entitled to be considered innocent by people as well as courts, and to be protected from that grossest and most hideous form of libel which takes advantage of an accusation of crime against a man to circulate unproved assertions of the most damaging nature against him calculated to ruin his reputation and perhaps

evidence fastening the murder of Mrs. Adams on Molineux has ever been presented to the public, and the public has no more right to judge him unheard than has a jury. If he is guilty the Court can be trusted to discover it, and it is not the business, and should not be the privilege, of newspapers to deluge the public any more than the jury with assertions and alleged proofs and irresponsible rumors while the trial is going on.

THE PENALTY OF PUBLICITY.

A portion of the press and public have not shown much regard in the last few days for the feelings of Admiral Dewey. In fact, they have treated him and his affairs with a conspicuous lack of tact which in some cases has amounted the Admiral should be pained by these things, and should contrast them sadly, almost bitterly. with the unbridled enthusiasm of a few weeks that republics are ungrateful and likewise fickle. Admiral Dewey, however, need not trouble

himself with any fear that his laurels have been dimmed in the eyes of the American people or that his comfort and peace of mind will be more than temporarily disturbed. He is paying the penalty of being the most conspicuous man in public life, and the empty headed must have something to say about him. If they have exhausted their adjectives of eulogy any pretext will serve them for talk of some other kind. Doubtless it is annoying, particularly for a nodest man who has not hardened himself by long experience to the trials of publicity. Nevertheless Admiral Dewey has no occasion to doubt his thorough hold on the affections of the great body of his countrymen. The sober people who make up its bone and sinew, who think and feel most and chatter least, are proud of the victor of Manila, grateful for his past services, trustful of his future usefulness, confident of his permanent fame, and fully disposed to let him be happy according to his own tastes.

OUTLAWRY BY LABOR UNION DECREE.

The effort to put non-union workmen outside the pale of civilization is by no means new. Everywhere that trades-unions go beyond the law in attempts to enforce their rules on employers or rival employes they seek, on one pretext or another, to make government their partner and deny their enemies the equal right ers have long been in the habit of protesting whenever the police or militia are called on to insure the orderly operation of some industry free from their interference, but the latest movement in this direction which is reported from Chicago is at once startling and illuminating in its character. It is one thing in the midst of a controversy to chafe at restraint, and quite a different thing deliberately and calmly to seek to deprive a possible antagonist of his claims to the law's protection. Yet this latter course is the one the Federation of Labor is taking in Chicago. It proposes to ask the Aldermen to make an ordinance restraining the Police Department from affording protection to non-union workmen who have taken the places of union strikers on buildings. And it is said to be by no means impossible that the Aldermen may accede to the demand.

This is labor unionism run mad. . If the laborers of this country are satisfied that their unions are beneficial, and desire to preserve and strengthen them and commend them to public favor, they will be wise to avoid making them machines for the promotion of lawlessness, as these Chicago agitators are doing. This proposition to the Aldermen is a bald and bold strike at the fundamentals of government. All the talk against injunctions was, of course, at bottom due to a desire for license. It was restlessness under law, but injunctions and contempt proceedings were forms of law which could be complained of as abuses of power without making so plain to everybody the motive. But a demand that men of whom the unions disapprove shall be outlawed and have no claim to the protection of life and life evitably suggests a violent and diabolical purpose, which cannot be concealed by the usual assurance offered against calling out militia in strikes, that the strikers will themselves keep order and that they object to their strike being regarded even prospectively as a riot. The request that the police in general be forbidden to protect the lives of non-union workmen is a seeming avowal of intention to use brute force in labor controversies to an extent which even the most complacent city authorities would not tolerate as a labor dispute, but would suppress as murderous violence, unless a free hand for disorder was first secured by law.

Much allowance must be made for prejudice and ignorance on the part of those who object to government coming between them and those who are their rivals for work. But it would seem as if the real meaning of such demands for freedom to break law and order must finally force itself upon them. We hear much of the evils of trusts, but whatever be the evils of trusts and however much they may seek to evade laws, where is there a trust more relentless and contemptuous of law and equal rights than this labor trust, that dares to ask that the police give over to assault or murder citizens whom the labor trust finds in its way? There is much complaint that great corporations usurp the functions of government, but is there any corporation which so cynically attempts to say who are entitled to the protection of law and who are not as this Chicago labor corporation? It is time for trades-union men themselves to think of these things. Are they to look for the safety of their lives and property from violence to the government of all the people, or to the labor organization that to-day may include them among the elect and to-morrow may make them outlaws, whom any man may rob or kill, while the police are restrained from interfering? That is a practical question which concerns them. The people of this country wish well to all their reasonable attempts to improve themselves by combined effort, but if their combinations become a menace to law and order it is their unions and their stake in them which will suffer. They should have had enough experience, in spite of politicians and their flattery of the "labor vote," with the temper of the country in the face of any large disorder like the Debs rlots to be quite sure on that point.

THE CAPE DUTCH IN THE WAR.

Scarcely any feature of the South African war has been more significant than the attitude of the Dutch population of Cape Colony. A letter which we published a few days ago from it. There has been no general rising in picion that many disaffected Cape burghers are

tipues to serve the Queen It must be frankly admitted that this is not | to the welfare of the colony, and in the last of

handicap him in his trial. Nothing that is real | what was expected, on either side. The great | these Guam gets ahead of the mother country, fear in England before the war was, as we made clear in these columns at the time, that hostilities with the Transvaal would provoke insurrection at the Cape and lead to a general race war throughout all South Africa. That was one of the considerations which most restrained the British Government in its negotiations with the Transvaal. On the other hand, there is no doubt that Mr. Krüger and Mr. Steyn both confidently looked for a "sympathetic strike" at the Cape. Mr. Steyn's remarkable proclamation to the Cape Dutch at the outbreak of the war was not so much an appeal as a signal. Its tone was that of a summons to take a prearranged course. Nor was ground lacking for such views on both sides. The Afrikander Bund was formed for the purpose of destroying British sovereignty at the Cape to downright brutality. It is not surprising that and making all South Africa, from the Cape to the Zambesi, a Dutch confederation. The Rev. Mr. Du Tolt, who organized the Bund, made no secret of that fact. We do not say that Mr. ago. The incident gives point to the old saying | Hofmeyr, Mr. Sauer and Dr. Te Water, the present chief spirits of the Bund, cherish any such ambition, though they have, and not without reason, been suspected of it. Perhaps they have done so in theory, but have not been willing to put their theory into practice.

There can be no question that any widespread rising of the Cape Dutch in aid of the Boer States would have given the war a far different aspect, from both a military and a moral point of view. The Dutch in Cape Colony considerably outnumber the British, and are their peers in civilization and in efficiency, in peace or war. Their rebellion against the Crown would have made the military problem incomparably more difficult to solve. It would have been necessary for the British to bombard Cape Town and force a landing for their troops there, and then to fight their way over every inch of the road northward. Nor would the moral effect of such rising have been less marked. It would have corroborated greatly the protest of the Boers against British sovereignty, and would have influenced strongly the opinion and judgment of the outside world. How great this latter influence would have been may easily be estimated from the contrary influence which the lack of such uprising has produced. People are saying, and with no little reason, that if the Dutch majority at the Cape, after so many years of British sovereignty, are contented to remain under that sovereignty, and will not raise a hand to save their brother Dutchmen at the north from being subjected to it, why, with themselves to its protection. Riotous strik- then, surely that sovereignty cannot be so intolerable a tyranny after all. It is not conceivable that the Cape Dutchmen have been crushed into

supine helotry. The conclusion to be drawn from the conduct of the Dutchmen at the Cape, then, is that, despite their occasional political unrest, and despite some disaffection toward the Crown, and even active sympathy and co-operation with the Boers, they are on the whole well content with their estate as British subjects, and have no mind to try to change it by violent means. They have found in it protection, order and high prosperity. They feel themselves to be better off, both politically and industrially, than their brethren in the Transvaal. And they would rather see the Transvaal raised to the level of the Cape than the Cape lowered to the level of the Transvaal. That, as we have said, is one of the most significant features of the whole case.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

The particular province of some persons seems to spread itself over continents, as in the case of Cecil Rhodes. The talent of others craves high altitudes, like the mountain climbing Prince of the Abruzzi. Captain Leary's special department appears to be islands, and when the United States Government sent him to rule over the Island of Guam it did not, as it so often does, put the square man into the round hole. Some years ago, when Lieutenant Leary was in the South Seas, he had the chance to get a rise out of the German Consul who was undertaking to boss the Samoan situation. He made the most of this blissful opportunity, and the episode so tickled Robert Louis Stevenson's sense of humor that that charming writer proceeded to preserve the name of Leary from possible oblivion by enshrining him in a chapter of his well known

book "A Footnote to History." Most persons would consider this glory enough, but Captain Leary does not willingly "stay put." He is a decidedly progressive person, and islands are coming our way. Last summer he was appointed Governor of Guam, and in view of the fact that this important post is not an industrial centre the Government kindly provided him with a portable "Gubernatorial" mansion neatly packed away in sections; and, still believing in the ancient myth that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," it likewise enlisted the best band that could be induced to go there. What effect the strains of "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" and kindred melodies will have on the minds and morals of its inhabitants the future historian of Guam will no doubt one day be

able to describe. To the sectional Government House and the complete orchestra was thoughtfully added a small supply of stamps, enough to last the Guamese, or Guamites, who are not a scribbling race, a couple of years. But before the precious cargo had been securely packed in the hold of the ship the stamp dealers "got on to" this third consignment, and forthwith letters, petitions, checks and cash poured in and nearly swamped the surprised chief. All were returned before his sailing, but on reaching his post he found more of these requests, and soon shoals of them began to arrive and daily increased in numbers, Whereupon a brilliant financial scheme worked itself out in the fertile brain of our Captain-Governor-Postmaster-General. The stamps issued to him were our ordinary one, two and four cent kinds, with the word "Guam" simply stamped across them in black letters. Why not send for more of these-in fact, the whole series from one cent to one dollar, in sufficient numbers to satisfy both the island consumption and the fancy stamp trade? The special delivery stamp from Guam would alone be worth \$5 to any one with a sense of humor, let alone a stamp dealer. By sending 15,000 one cent, 75,000 two cent, 5,000 three cent, 5,000 four cent, 15,000 five cent, 5,000 six cent, 5,000 eight cent, 10.000 10 cent, 5.000 15 cent, 4.000 50 cent, 3.000 \$1 and 5,000 special delivery stamps and selling them not at a premium, but simply at their face value, the Guam Postoffice Department would be able to clear about \$10,000, the actual cost of production being somewhere around \$110.

The Spanish Governor of Guam, who so politely regretted that he hadn't powder enough to commented upon and explained the attitude of return our (supposed) salute when a United the Dutchmen of Aliwal North. (It was written, States cruiser came in to take possession, will by the way, not by an Englishman, but by a | tear his hair when he realizes this precious but man of Teutonic birth.) Much the same might lost opportunity. Spanish stamps with "Guam" be said concerning the majority of the Cape across their face would no doubt have found Dutch, though without the special explanation | equal favor with the collector, and would have that applies to Aliwal North, the general ex- brought in a neat little sum either to the Govplanation being, however, not widely different ernment or its representative. And what a vista opens up before us! What's the matter with a aid of Messrs, Krüger and Steyn. It is said in Philippine stamp series? Or a Cuban Tempoto-day's dispatches that the unexpectedly large rary Occupation Series? The more temporary number of Boers in the field causes the sus- the issue the more valuable from a commercial point of view. And the respectable countenances joining them. That may be so. But there is no of former Presidents would acquire an addispecific proof of it, while it is certain that, as a | tional fictitious value were the picturesque words whole, the people of the Cape remain loyal to "Pago Pago" stamped upon their devoted heads. the British Crown, and the Cape Ministry con- To bundle out useless loafers and to gather in honest revenue are both of them acts conducive

May Captain Leary go on and prosper, and may the Government always have in its service

officers as good and Governors as competent!

It is to be hoped that Colonel Bryan will have better luck in his duck hunting in Arkansas than in his vote hunting in "the enemy's country.

We are glad to be able to call attention to a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Kings County to the effect that the law against the burning of soft coal is not unconstitutional, and that the burning of such fuel may, therefore, and should, be prohibited under that law. Now will the Health Board, and especially its Brooklyn Deputy, attend to business and abate the nuisance from which the city suffers?

Scotch lubricating oils have been raised in price. That fact does not, however, apply to that favorite "lubricant" which often has a pungent flavor of smoke.

It is well that the dead of the Maine are to be brought home for sepulture in their native soil. As O'Hara wrote of those slain in another war, they

—must not slumber there.
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air.

Not even though those stranger tongues would give them all honor as the first American martyrs for Cuba's sake. The fitting grave of the American sailor or soldier is under the Ameri-

The most obvious thing about General Buller's plan of campaign in South Africa is that he is not proclaiming every detail of it in advance to the Boers.

Rumors of cab reform come and go, but the same old extortionate fee goes on forever.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Father O'Connell, who recently retired from the rectorship of the North American College, said to be the richest Roman Catholic priest in

General P. A. Collins, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston, landed in New-York at the age of twelve fifty years ago, a penniless Irish orphan. He is now a well known and prosperous Boston lawer Dr. Henry S. Leake will act as instructor of anat-

omy and physiology at Williams College during the remainder of the current year, taking the place of the late Dr. Woodbridge. Dr. Leake was graduated at Williams in 1887 and took his medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. A few days ago the Common Council of Berlin

celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the entrance into its ranks of Professor Rudolf Virchow, the famous physiologist of the German capital. The body addressed a letter to him recounting his civic services, and a deputation including the burgo-master of Berlin visited him to congratulate him. The Washington correspondent of "The Chicago

Tribune" says Mrs. Logan is troubled over the story that she urged her son to go to the Philippines in spite of the wishes of other members of his family, including his wife. "The fact is," says "The Tribune." "Major Logan himself was anxious to go. He enlisted first for the war with Spain. When that was over he resigned only because there seemed no prospect of more fighting. When the fighting started up in the Philippines he was anxious to see service, and finally his wife and mother both gave their consent."

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 21 (Special).-Professor Abby Leach, who at the October meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, held in Chicago, was appointed president of the association, has for several years been head of the Greek dep ment at Vassar College. She also holds the office of president of the American Philological Associa-tion, and is a member of the Board of Managers of of president of the American Studies at Athens. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Professor Leach took her degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Vassar, and also worked at Harvard, where, as one of the first women students, she was an agency in the movement toward the foundation of Radeliffe College. Later she studied at the University of Leipsic.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Residents of the Italian colony of Philadelphia are in a flutter of excitement over the fitting up of a handsome little theatre, which is to be completed in a few days and devoted to the presentation of the drama in Italian,

Reason.-She-Why didn't you tip the

Jack-Well he was so extremely courteous that he looked like a gentleman. She-Well, what has that to do with it? Jack-Well, I should think that to offer money to a gentleman for mental services would be an insult.—(Baltimore News.

"The Philadelphia Ledger" says gasolene drunkards are becoming common among the small boys in the vicinity of North Penn Village and the district known as "Swamppoodle." For some time the police have been mystified by finding youngsters fast asleep and in a semi-conscious dition stowed away in vacant houses, woodsheds and brickyards. It was finally discovered that the boys had become beastly drunk from inhaling the fumes of gasolene, and some of them have developed into juvenile debauchees. On Sunday, while patrolling his beat, a policeman discovered a youngster mounted on a gasolene lamppost. The bey had a large sponge and was obtaining the material for a Sunday spree.

Tommy-I bought this dog to make money out of

him.

His Sister's Beau—How is that?

Tommy—I expect you to give me ten cents fer
tyin' him up ever' time you come to see sister.
He's awful savage.—(Ohio State Journal.

The fifth centenary of Gutenberg's birthday will be celebrated with much splendor in Mayence next June under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Hesse. The celebration will have an international character, and in conjunction with it an exhibition is to be held which will be divided into three sections. The historical section will comprise productions of the art of printing of all times and nations, and also implements and machines for printing, by which the development of the letter press printing can be traced from its commencement. The graphic section is to give a display as comprehensive as possible of the productions of the graphic arts in their present state of perfection. The machine section will show the machinery and implements for printing, if possible, in working or-In connection with the exhibition a Gutenberg museum will be founded.

"Everything works both ways."
"How's that?"
"Why, doctors say that noises cause nervous diseases—and I know from my wife's hysterics that nervous diseases cause noises."—(Detroit Free

Frank Brooks, a United States consular attaché Smyrna, Asia Minor, writes thus to friends in

"Our only amusement is walking on the quay or sitting in front of some coffee house drinking mastic or coffee. One metallic cent buys a glass of either. Ten mastics equal one knockout. The people are not educated up to using ice, except in very limited quantities. That used is in the shape of snow brought from the mountains in winter in heavy bags. When ice is called for it is brought in on a saucer, and you 'spoon' it in your glass. An ice factory, properly run, would pay. Snow is too dear, and, of course, soon melts when exposed

"The women here are fine. I don't mean the natives, but the French, Italian and English. All nations are represented, and all one needs is an

"Women may take the places of men in offices," she bitterly declared; "women may practice at the bar; women may preach from the pulpit; women may yote and hold office, but still we shall be handicapped-still we shall be denied one privilege

handicapped-still we shall be denied one privilege that all men possess."

"And what is that?" he asked.

"The glory of getting our names in the papers by challenging the winner whenever there is a big prizelight."

And she sobbed as if her heart would break.—(Chicago Times-Herald.

A Sicilian advocate charged with fraud was recently sentenced to 189 years' imprisonment.

IN AFTER TABLE 18 STATES AND ASSESSED TO She was a leading lady;
But time runs on apace, you bet,
And now she is a gay soubrette,
Just sweet sixteen—maybe.
—(Chicago News.

MUSIC.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

to a New-England social philosopher who was not altogether satisfied with the distribution of this world's goods among its involuntary denizens. The truthfulness of the deduction may be left open so far as it is a general proposition, but it is not likely to be questioned by the concert goer who, oluntarily or involuntarily, feels obliged to be a listener at the best musical doings of every day. "The nights shall be filled with music" is already an incomprehensive statement, so far as the season in New-York is concerned, young as it is. Not only are the nights already filled, but also the afternoons; and, as if this were not enough, along comes Mr. Leo Schulz, or Mr. Townsend H. Fellows for him, and insists that the morning shail not remain barren. It was a fine opportunity to say that the time had come to kill the misnomer 'matinee" for an afternoon meeting by giving a matinee in the morning; but that does not seem to have occurred to either Mr. Schulz or his manager. They preferred to say that "America's greatest violoncellist" would give a series of "morning musicals." The question was one of taste, and the discussion of questions of taste as effecting men eminent in their profession is not a pleasant occupation just now. It is much more agreeable to say that the first of the "morning musicals," which took place in Carnegie Lyceum yesterday, was thoroughly delightful, irrespective of the present ownership of America's violoncello championship belt. When it becomes necessary to determine that ownership Mr. Schulz may "shy his castor" (that is the old English phrase, we believe) into the ring, and no doubt there will be plenty of umpires, referees and others to see that he gets all the points he is entitled to.

Meanwhile it is a duty to record the features of dignified and pleasing concert, at which Mr. Schulz showed that he can play the violoncello with fine effect, drawing a tone of admirable fulness, and keeping in the fragrant paths where it is pleasantest to meet his instrument. With Miss Katherine Ruth Heymann (of whom more anon) he played Beethoven's sonata for planoforte and violoncello in A major. Afterward he joined the same lady and Mr. Sam Franko in a performance of Tschalkowsky's Trio in A minor-very different music, indeed, from the classic strains of Beethoven, but still good music, sometimes curiously ingenious in structure, and no more, but also at times throbbing with beauteous vitality.

Between these numbers Miss Louise St. John Westervelt sang a group of German songs. She would have won the gratitude of those of her listeners who hear many concerts if she had done no ore than to make them acquainted with such interesting specimens of modern song writing August Bungert's "Sängerin Nachtigal," chentraum" and "Jöpferlied," but she did more. With a voice ample in power and scope, warm in timbre, and propelled by intelligence and artistic temperament, she gave eloquent readings to the interesting novelties. The greater was the disapcointment, therefore, that she marred her performance with a vicious sliding of the voice 'scooping," some will call it), which is none the less reprehensible because it is indulged in by so great an artist as Mme. Schumann, who, we fancy, Miss Westervelt has chosen as her model.

Of Miss Heymann only words of praise are to be spoken; and, considering the rarity of performances such as she gave yesterday, circumspection essary to prevent them from becoming extravagant. Miss Heymann is a young player, but her technical mastery of the music which she played was complete, her taste and understanding more than equal to those of the experienced men with whom she played. She is an artist with whom the musical public of New-York ought to have a better acquaintance. The profit will at least e mutual.

In the afternoon, at Mendelssohn Hall, Mark Hambourg gave the first of two planoforte recitals which have been arranged for him here. A young heaven-stormer-one who believes that heaven can be taken by force. The old Bible verse is not The musical kingdom of heaven has frequently suffered violence since the days of Franz the Hungarian, but the world is growing ess and less willing to believe that violence insures its capture. Mr. Hambourg amazes, bewilders, but he does not charm; and the tones of a planoforte, no matter what their rapidity of utterance, ere but sounding brass and tinkling cym-

THE DAHLGREN DEFENDED.

MANAGER OF THE BATH IRON WORKS REPLIES TO THE CRITICISMS PUBLISHED.

Bath, Me., Nov. 22 (Special).-The Washington dispatch to The Tribune criticising the speed trial of the new torpedo boat Dahlgren created a stir here. Charles A. Hyde, manager of the Bath Iron Works, in an interview regarding the statement that, instead of fining her builders for dropping a half knot of speed, the Dahlgren should have been rejected, said:

been rejected, said:

When the contracts were made for the other torpedo boats by other concerns a speed of thirty knots only was guaranteed. We undertook to obtain for the Dahigren a speed of thirty and one-half knots, upon the condition that if we did not succeed \$6.00 should be deducted from the contract price. When the boat was tried the water was rough and the conditions were unfavorable to attaining a high speed. The Dahigren did, however, attain a speed of thirty knots, as guaranteed. We decided not to ask a second trial, but to consent to the \$5.000 being deducted from the contract price. All torpedo boats that have heretofore been built have strained at the sides, and this has been overcome in the Dahigren. Her boilers, we believe, are superior to any that have been built for this class of boats.

The last statement in the Washington dispatch was evidently inspired by malice. The statement that unserviceable fuel was used is false. The mixture we used is not generally used in the Navy, it is true, but it is because it is too expensive, and that alone. The statement that in using this mixture the boat could be seen one hundred miles by night or fifty miles by day is absurd, as any one who knows anything about such matters must be aware.

knows anything about such matters must be

THE CALL TO THE REV. MR. MORGAN. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, one of the influential younger members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, said yesterday that the younger members of the church, so far as he could learn, ere disposed to welcome the Rev. G. Campbell

were disposed to welcome the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan as their new pastor.

"There was a strong feeling on the part of the younger element that something must be done to secure a pastor," said Mr. Auchincloss yesterday. "The younger members did not wish to appear as obstructionists or factionists, but they did strongly desire a pastor. Now that a pastor has been chosen by the pulpit committee, the younger element will simply push forward any good work of the church that may need their support."

The action of the pulpit committee, even though not unanimous, in selecting a new minister doubtless saved the society from a new complication, as an organized movement had been started by Mr. Auchincloss, who is a deacon of the church. James Anderson Hawes and others to protest against a continuance of the present condition of affairs in the church.

the church.

H. Edwards Rowland, one of the session of the church, said yesterday that he thought the selection of the Rev. Mr. Morgan by the pulpit committee would be ratified by the congregation as soon as an opportunity was offered.

ACCIDENT TO MISS KENNEDY.

Kennedy, whose legs were crushed in a runaway accident near West Galway, is the daughter of the late Lauren O. Kennedy, of that place. She is the niece of the late Harvey Kennedy, a Wall Street broker, under whose will, it is reported, she in-herited \$1,200,000 bequeathed to her father.

NEW CHURCH FOR PORT CHESTER. Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 22 (Special).-The Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, of Port Chester, awarded the contract for the erection of a handsome stone edifice to-day to John New & Son, of New-Rochelle, the cost to be \$30,543. Work will be begun this week.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Richard Mansfield will continue to play "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Garden Theatre for only one will play "Beau Brummell." The bill for next week is not yet decided, but "The First Violin" is set down for Christmas week. It was announced yesterday that in the remaining part of the engagement Mr. Mansfield would play "The Devil's Disciple." "Arms and the Man." "The Morchant of Venice." "King Richard III." "Dr. Jekyl! and Mr. Hyde." and possibly "The Scarlet Letter."

At the end of their present season in this city, about April 1, Weber and Fields and their com-

Frank Daniels will, at the end of his present Chicago engagement, come to New-York to open an engagement with "The Ameer" at Wallack's Theatre, on December 4. The first performance this season of the students

of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School will take place at the Madison Square Theatre, on January 25.

THE OHIO VOTE ANALYZED

JUDGE NASH'S GREAT PLURALITY MORE APPARENT THAN REAL.

"Them as has got, gits," is a remark accredited WHAT MR. M'LEAN'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE PROBABLY ARE-THE DANGER OF OVER-

CONFIDENCE NEXT YEAR.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 21 (Special).-The public announcement is made that John R. McLean will reside in Cincinnati until after the next Presidential election. He has evidently been residing elsewhere. There is private information abroad that Mr. McLean is also busily engaged in binding up the wounds caused by the slashing methods pursued for the last twenty years by his newspaper toward various leading Democrats of Ohio, These two facts leave no room for doubt on two significant points, viz.;

First-Mr. McLean and the Democracy were in no wise cast down by the result of the late Ohio election, but on the contrary thereby really encouraged to fight for victory in this State in 1900.

Second-Therefore, Mr. McLean, desiring to be the beneficiary of such a possible revulsion of feeling, has already determined to be the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, whose nomination appears to have been made a foregone conclusion by his decisive victory in Nebraska.

This is the present programme, as definite as if the Cincinnati editor had printed it in his papers, and indicates precisely the nature of the fig. t the Republicans of not only Ohio but the whole country will have to meet next year. It will be an anti-trust and anti-boss hue and cry, with very little silver and probably no anti-imperialism in it. Mr. McLean has seen enough of the effect of such a fight this year to desire to repeat it in a wider field in 1900. He has gained in both confidence and experience, though the other fellows may have all the money! This McLean programme probably has the approval of Colonel Bryan, but there is a collateral branch in which Bryan is left out-a private reservation on Mr. McLean's part. In the remote contingency that through some unforeseen accident Bryan may be dropped he holds himself in readiness to grasp at the Presidential nomination itself. Then there is always the Senatorship. McLean is by no means hopeless of such a culmination of his newborn political ambition. It is undeniable that the recent campaign has given him additional importance.

This manifestation of Democratic confidence has undoubtedly surprised the mass of Ohio Republicans. They have been greatly deceived by the first hosannas of victory. The very magnitude of Nash's plurality on the face of the returns was sufficient with them to justify all the claims made, however extravagant, and there was no disposition to be too critical. It was assumed that Republican prestige was greatly strengthened, and implicit faith was placed in the vehement assertions that success in this advance "skirmish" insured Republican victory next year. To them Mr. Mc-Lean's obvious preparations for a greater but more hopeless struggle next year need explanation. They need no explanation, however, to expert politicians who have analyzed the vote of November 7.

THE VOTE ANALYZED.

The great size of Judge Nash's plurality is more apparent than real. There are to thoughtful Republicans some serious features connected with it. Personally, Judge Nash is a clean and fairly popular gentleman. Yet he is found to be in a minority of the total poll of the State by nearly 70,000 votes. There were six candidates running for Governor in Ohio this fall, McLean and Jones, the two leading ones against Nash, in the aggregate have nearly 60,000 more votes than the Republican candidate.

It must be a bitter pill to candidate, backen and party leaders, but the fact is Judge Nash has not run so well before the people as the hated Bushnell. Two years ago, with seven candidates in the field against him, Bushnell was only 4,182 votes in the minority, and in 1895 he had a clear majority over all of 16.816 votes, when the Populist Coxey secured 52,675 votes, more than half as many as Jones polled this year. This was the best showing any Republican candidate has made for ma Another aggravating feature is the fact that Bushnell's total vote, both in 1895 and 1897, exceeded that cast for Nash on the 7th inst. Nash's vote was 417,199, whereas in 1895 Bushnell had 427,000, and in 1897 429,000. total vote this year was from 60,000 to 75,000 greater than in either 1895 or 1897. In 1891, when McKinley redeemed the State from the Democrats, he was in a minority of 23,151 votes. Disappointing as it is, Nash's aggregate vote is not "the smallest ever received by the head of a Republican ticket," as has been stated by a Cleveland correspondent of a New-York paper. McKinley's aggregate vote in 1891 was only 386,739, but in 1893 he raised it to 433,000. Another significant feature of the recent election is that the remainder of the State ticket has an average plurality far below that of Judge

NASH'S NARROW ESCAPE.

These comparative figures are apt to startle the self-complacent Republican who contented himself to dwell upon the first figures. They show what lies before the Republican party in the coming contest. They show that McLean had the situation sized up all right at the outset, but underrated the depth of the personal opposition to himself in the Democratic party, or perhaps overrated the disciplinary effect of a party nomination in these times of independent thought and action. It is now known that McLean's canvass falled in the expectation that the anti-Hanna Republicans would vote for that the anti-Hanna Republicans would vote for him straight. A few did so, but Jones's candidacy offered a more acceptable and dignified road out of the Republican camp. It is clear that but for Jones and the wide split in the Democratic party caused by McLean's forced nomination, fully emphasized by the effects of "The Cleveland Plain Dealer's" bolt, Nash was in sight of defeat. He probably would have been defeated by a Democratic candidate who appealed more strongly to the organized labor appealed more strongly to the organized labor vote. In such case Jones would not have been solicited to run by that element. Nash was saved by McLean's anti-imperialism and the appeal to save McKinley. He was saved by the appeal to save McKinley. He was saved by the overwhelming Republican rural vote.

In view of the issues to be put up by the Democrats next year it is worth while to note the effect of the anti-boss, anti-trust fights in the great counties of Hamilton and Cuyahoga. The official vote of Cuyahoga was announced lear week as follows:

last week, as follows:
 Jones (Ind.)
 8d 255

 Nash (Rep.)
 21 231

 McLean (Dem.)
 7.410

 Handlow
 1,085

 Ellis
 225

WHAT MR. HANNA'S OWN COUNTY DID.

Jones's plurality over Nash is 15,024 in this Republican stronghold. He has a majority over all of 6,004. With the exception of Nash, every nominee on the Republican ticket had a big plurality in Cuyahoga. But luckily Nash's vote largely exceeded that of McLean. Fortunately for him, McLean was unmercifully cut by the Democrats. Nash's vote is 10,908 less than that of Bushnell two years ago, and it is 21,762 less than that of President McKinley in 1876. At this frightful rate of decrease Mr. Hanna's county will soon pass over to the enemy permanently. Nash's vote in Cuyahoga County is the smallest cast for the head of a Republican ticket in many years. The Republican vote of the county for the last few years has been as follows:

satisfaction with the Republican boss in his own county. It was not more disastrous because Mr. McLean, in whose favor the appeal against Mr. Hanna was made, was no more acceptable